# NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1885.

#### DYNAMITE SCARES LONDON.

EXPLOSIONS IN THE HOUSES OF PAR-LIAMENT, IN WESTMINSTER HALL, AND IN THE TOWER.

on, or Mon Disguised as Women, Supooted of Placing the Infernal Machines-A Bay Chosen When Only Insecent Sightseers Wore in Danger-Ton Men, Women, and Children Badly Hurt and Twentyfour Slightly-The Buildings Escape with a Shaking and Limited Local Damage-The Pellee Make a Pew Hasty Arrests and then Rolean the Prisoners - The Bee Force Bonbled, and Every Public

LONDON, Jan. 24. - London went wild with strous attempt on the public safety yet d-one in the Houses of Parliament, one or widently designed to be simultaneous. They etually occurred within a few minutes of each

ment, is the usual visiting day at the Houses Parliament. As a rule there is no crowd of sitors. There were more to-day than usually er of women was unusually large, and that many of the women carried parcels upon which hey seemed to bestow uncommon care. The sepicion has arisen that the seeming women were men in women's clothes, seeking an opportunity to deposit infernal machines and save them to be fired by time fuses.

Mr. Edwin Green, a civil engineer, was visitng the Houses of Parliament on a sight-seeing are both Irish women. They were in West-minster Hall. As they were about going down he stairway leading to the crypt, Mrs. Green www a parcel that looked like a roll of clothing suing from the roll. Mrs. Green exclaimed:

What's that? It looks like dynamite!" The party ran back, calling to the first po-ceman they saw. His name is Cole. He eized the bundle and ran up stairs with it, meaning to carry it out of the building. Just he reached the top step leading into the hall dropped the bundle and it exploded. The alf stripped. They both fainted, Mr. Green the stone floor. Several of his ribs were roken, and his clothing was torn to tattere. iceman Cole was fearfully wounded, and anther constable, named Cox, who came to his esistance, was almost equally injured.

A large quantity of explosive matter had been

ng to the crypt under Westminster Hall, These gates were blown off their hinges and thrown to the ground. All the windows on the north and south sides of the immense building blown to atoms. The concussion shook lown from the grand oak roof of the hall the scumulated soot of centuries. This in its waward movement made such a dense cloud fared not enter the room. In the lobby the splinters were for a time as thick as flakes in a inding snow storm. They were propelled in and ripped the leather from the seats and tore out and scattered the horse-hair stuffings all or the house. A man who happened to be standing upon a scaffolding near the crypt foreibly to the ground. The great window over the main entrance to Westminster Hall was smarhed to atoms.

Three minutes had hardly passed when another explosion completely demolished the boby of the House of Commons in the Parliament buildings adjoining and opening into Westminster Hall. Here the dynamits must have been deposited under the Peers' gallery, back of the Speaker's chair and to the left of it.

Distribution as the property of the Speaker's chair and to the left of it.

A SENSATION IN PARIS. lough's favorite sent was to the left. The explosion came from under either the Pears' gallery or the strangers' gallery, still further to the left, and very close to the seat usually occupied by Bradiaugh when he visits the Commons. The lobby was completely wrecked, the strangers' gallery was torn down, a chip was torn off the top of the Speaker's chair nd Mr. Gladstone's seat was badly broken. The western extremity of the House is a tota wreck. All the woodwork in that part of the building was shattered, and a wide hole was made through the floor. The gallery was dispiaced, and even the solid stonework of the doorways was either pulverized or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the house was smashed to atoms. The gallery benches were overturned and broken, and the gallery

generally dismantled. The force of this explosion was exerted almost entirely on the side of the room where the members of the Government and their Liberal followers have seats. Had the Commons been in session at the time of the ex plosion it is believed that no less than two hundred members would have been instantly killed. This number would necessarily have included Mr. Gladstone and several of his Minlaters. Even more strange, if possible, than this is the fact that, under the same circum stances, neither Mr. Parnell nor any of his fol lowers would have been injured at all, for recently they have been sitting on the opposite of the House among the Conservatives. and the Tory quarters escaped almost undis turbed. The police affect to see in this singular coincidence a carefully planned warning to

the Government. The glass roof of the House of Commons was completely shattered. The clock in the House stopped at precisely 2:13 P. M. A heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery, under which formed one of the supports to the gallery, under which Mr. Charles Bradhaugh is accustomed to sit when he visits the House, was projected into the Speaker's chair, seriously injuring it. The statues of King William IV, and of King George IV, in Westminster Hall, were overturned.

BLOWING UP THE WHITE TOWER.

The explosion of the Tower of London cesurred at exactly 2 P. M. According to the earlier reports it was the most successful which
has yet been made upon any of the public
buildings since the inauguration of the present era of dynamite warfare. The famous old
building was crowded with visitors at the time
of the explosion. The wildest runners were
eirculated as to the number of persons who
had been injured by the crime. These runners
were carried through the city and constantly
exaggerated by the visitors who were present
at the time. Up to 4 o'clock sixteen persons
had been officially returned as having been injured by the explosion. None of these are roperted as mortally hurt.

A large number of children were among the
visitors. Many of these little ones had their
faces and flying splinters. The most pitcons
sight in the large crowd of innecent persons
temporarily detained within the Tower wals
was florded by these little ones with their rule
faces and bleeding heads. The crowd outside
the walls was wrought up to a state of froncy
against the persetrators of the outrage, and
there were crise of "Lynch the viliains!"
Roast the flends!"

The attack was made on that part of the
building known as the "White Tower," at the
southeast angle of the building, on the river
front. It was fairly filled with visitors at the
time, and most, if not all, of those who are
known to have been hurt were moving about in
the tower at the time of the explosion. The
police, the monnent they realized the nature of
the explosion, effectually barred all egress from

the Tewer and grounds, and subjected every person whom they succeeded in detaining by this manneuvre to a most rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the premises. Surgeons were promptly aummoned to the assistance of the wounded. The investigations so far made by the police lead to the conclusion that the explosion occurred on the second floor of the White Tower. All authorities agree that dynamite was used. Three floors were thoroughly wrecked, and the explosion damaged many bundred stands of arms. Lord Cheimsford and Gen. Milman are now engaged in the work of inspecting the attacked structure.

The report made by the explosion was terrific. It was heard for miles up and down the Thames, and at once attracted an immense crowd to the scene.

About sixty visitors were in the Tower at the time of the explosion. The explosive agent was deposited in what is known as the banqueting bail of the White Tower. This hall is now used as an armory, and in it were stored a large number of Martini rides, which were destined to be shortly is used to the volunteers. It was behind a rack or these that the dynamite war placed. The dynamite played its maddest frenks with the rifles. Many of them were twisted into the most eccentric shapes immagninable, and their distorted forms were seatered about the apartment in a marvel of confusion. All the gloss and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where the dynamite lay. Directly overhead a similar hole was blown through the roof. The work the dimens they were extunciabled.

The number of those injured by the explosion, but before any serious damage had been done by the finames they were extunguished.

The number of those injured by the explosion si as follows: At the Tower, six injured seriously and to make the dynamites were sustained by Constables Cox and Cole and Civil Engineer Green, who was vesting the Parliament buildings. Over a hundred visitors were in the

modium hoight, and doscribes himself as a Canadian scafarer and part owner of a vessel. He was discharged.

NO CLUSE AND NO PRISONERS.

The favorito theory of the police is that the dynamite which caused the explosion was carried to the place in each case concealed under the long disak of a woman, whose appearance was thus made to resemble that of a woman about to become a mother. A woman in whom this appearance was very noticeable was seen among the visitors at the Tower this afternoon shortly before the explosion occurred. She was escented by a tail man with a military air. Neither of them could be found after the gates were closed after the explosion, and when the visitors came to be scarched. The impotent action of the police is generally ridiculed.

Just before the explosions at the Houses of Parliament a man and a woman, the latter carrying a handbag, engaged a cab outside of Parliament Yard and drove rapidly away, giving no directions as to their destination. They had not gene very far when the explosion happened. The cabman, hearing this, stopped his cab. The man and woman at once leaped out and hastened quickly from the spot. The cabman went in pursuit, and the runaways were soon overtaken and arrested by the police. The prevalent belief is that the destructive sagent was conveyed into the House of Commons by some Saturday visitor.

An Irahman who gave his name as Cunningham, but who has also been known as Dalton and as Gilbert, was found among the visitors who were detained for scrutiny. He had recently come from America, and, being unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his object in visiting the Tower, he was taken into custody and conveyed to the cells at Whitechapel.

Along conference was hold this evening at Sootand Yard botween Sir William Vernon Haroourt and the principal experts of the Police Department, but no additional arrests have been made.

The clay is in a frenzied state of excitement. The whole of the police force is on duty, and the troops in and around every public building. Ch NO CLUES AND NO PRISONERS.

United Kingdom, this evening has been this last instance of the dynamiters' activity.

A SENSATION IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The news of the dynamite explosions in Londou has caused an enormous sensation, especially among the English and American sejourners in this city. The English embassy has been besieged throughout the evening by anxious inquiries after the latest details. The news despatches from London are posted in the main rece tion room as last as received, and the bulletin boards are constantly surrounded. Lord Lyons could not be seen this evening, but, as far as could be learned from the attaches of the legation, there is no suspicion that the Fennans in Paris, of whom James Stephens is the leader, were connected with the piot, and no special invostigation has been ordered in this city.

Brussels, Jan 25-5 A, M.—The Independence Beige, in commenting upon the latest dynamite explosions in London, says: "Outrages among holiday makers cann t have any pointical meaning, and these were undoubtedly plotted in America with a view of stimulating contributions to the so-called skirmishing fund. The remody is in the hands of America's lawmakers and magistrates."

### LONDON BADLY FRIGHTENED.

### Talk of Vigiliance Committees and of Repri-

sale-Incidents of the Bay's Scare. LONDON, Jan. 24.-The universal opinion regarding to-day's dynamite explosion is that this series of outrages was the best planned and, politically, the most important that has ever been perpetrated by England's skulking enemies. The audacity and daring displayed in the planning and execution of the plot exceed the bravado of exploding dynamite against the walls of the police central station in Scot-land Yard. The notice have proved themselves as useless and impotent on this occasion as usual. Their fussy and inconsequent endeavors are ridiculed on all sides, and the belief is freely expressed that to-day's disasters will so complete the disgrace of the present police administration as to competa radical change Reporters visiting Scotland Yard found the officials in a state of rage, dismay, and flurry. All information was brusquely refused, simply because the police knew nothing outside of what they had learned from the newspapers.

The popular ferment has been unequalled in the modern history of London. It is fed chiefly by the belief that the time and places of the explosions were deliberately chosen with the lutention to maim and kill innocent people. Saturday afternoon has become the workingman's holiday since the system of paying the weekly wages on Friday night was generally adopted several years ago. It is also the favorits time for country people coming up to London to visit the public buildings, and as Saturday is one of the days in the week on which the Tower may be visited without an admission fee, that place is always thronged on that

Visitors to the Tower are admitted first to a waiting room adjoining the guard room, where they are under the eyes of the police and soldiers. They are always detained there for some minutes on one pretence or another, and during that time they are subjected to a scrutiny of which they are generally unaware. The dynamiters, therefore, who blew up the White Tower took enermous risks, and showed themselves possessed of an unusual amount of

nerve. It is stated that the idea of searching the visitors retreating from the Tower did not occur to the police until five minutes after the explosion. In the mean time scores of people

had fied, panic stricken, and it is more than probable that the miscreants, having been the only ones who were forewarned of the explosion, were among the first to escape. At the time of the explosion in the ancient banquet hall, now used as an armory, there were five visitors in the room. All of them were thrown to the floor and seriously injured. In the adjoining room there were forty persons, all of

whom were more or less hurt.

Some hours after the explosion a soldier remembered the visit to the Tower of a woman. who was apparently about to become a mother, and who was tenderly assisted along by a tall and soldierly-looking man. Both vanished before the gates were closed. The police are now

special to the spinosions at Westminster Hall and the House of Commons the Parliamentary police have conferred and cross-examined every one they could find who seemed to have any knowledge of the subject. The result is the discovery of various incidents which each to the boilef that the explosives of Westminster Hall by women, who carried the infernal apparatus in parcels concealed under their cloaks.

It was fortunate that the explosion in the Westminster cryst occurred before the one in the theory of the control of the seemed and the infernal apparatus in parcel control of the propert. The result was that but few visitors were lost in the vicinity of the second explosion, and thus a fearful loss of life was averted.

It is resmarked as a curious circumstance that is the seemed of the second explosion, and thus a fearful loss of life was averted.

It is resmarked as a curious circumstance occupied by the Radieal benches was where the most damage was done. Regarding the wrecking of Mr. Gladstone's seat, an irreverent wag suggests that he must have left in his chair a speech which farmanted throughout the United The sometimes of the London news agancies, up to 10 clock tonight, filled orders for 1,200 accounts, sending them to almost very town of consequence in England. Ireland, Sectiand, and Wales.

Coupled with a thirst for vergoance, which is only intensified by the fact that it is baffled for want of knowing upon whom it should be wreaked. The explosions for the time overshadow even the anativety regarding the istance the newspapers, as they doubless will, resolutely insist upon the seed of rescuing England's defenders abroad, notwithstanding disasters at home.

Anti-Iriah out-ages are certain to occur as the newspapers, as they doubless will, resolutely insist upon the seed of rescuing England's defenders abroad, notwithstanding disasters at home.

Anti-Iriah out-ages are certain to course, and the course of the London of th

most favorab e impression, and will undoubtedly draw out strong encomiums from the English press.

One result of the excitement was the display of an enormous and unprecedented energy on the part of the axitemoon press of London. All the svening papers issued editions once every hour up to 10 o'clock.

One of the renorters who succeeded in gaining admission to the House of Commons soon after the explosion there describes the state of tropidation into which he found Sir William Verson Harcourt, the Home Secretary, precipitated by the events of the day as something funny. The Secretary, the reporter avers, perspired quarts, hopping about, hampering everybody, measuringly examining the demoralized Parliamentary police, and savagely treating those reporters who were able to give him points he had been unable to gather for himself. Col. Majendie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, was everywhere, notebook in hand, making sketches and entries. The Colonel, at last accounts believed that the explosive agent used at Westminster Hall, the House of Commons, and the Tower was dynamits or some nitro compound.

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ing skatches and entries. The Colonel, at last accounts believed that the explosive agent used at Westminster Hall, the House of Commons, and the Tower was dynamite or some nitro compound.

The scenes of the different explosions will be carefully photographed under Col. Majendie's supervision to morrow.

Col. Majendie. Chief Inspector of Explosives, in an interview this afternoon said that the explosions were due to nitro-glycorine compounds precisely similar to those used in the previous contrages in this city. He believed that a woman had charge of the explosive apparatus at Westminster Hall and at the lobby of the House of Commons.

The detention and examination of the visitors who happened to be within the Tower buildings and grounds at the time of the explosion insted four hours. Many of these unfortunate sightseers had come from long distances to enjoy a holiday at the historic place, and the inconvenience of the temporary arrest was in most cases extremely trying and exasperating. Many of those who dwell within the city were hardly less incommoded by the detention, in some cases these latter wired to friends to come and identify them, but even this proved fruitiess, because no strangers were permitted to enter for any purpose.

The locality of the explosion in the House of Commons is always in a deep shadow, being directly under the gallery. The person who deposited the dynamite was thus much less likely to attract notice than in almost any other part of the House.

The Pail Mall Gazette summarizes its account of the explosion in the House of Commons in the following ianguage: Thus the whole interior of the House.

The passengers on all the steamers which left lover for France this afternoon and evening were searched, in the house of finding some of the parpetrators of the London outrages, but the search proved fruitless.

One fact which has been less sight of during the day's excitement may explain the apparent ease with which the explosives were introduced into and used within the Towor buildings. Form

admitted to the Tower cellars, which are full of valuable and historic memorials and relies. During the past two years the broad, dry most which surrounds the Tower buildings has been regularly patrolled.

One of the most singular effects of the sx-plosion at the White Tower is noted in the discovery that the concussion displaced the great stone which lay over the tends of the nephews of Richard III., and exposed the coffins in which their dust reposes a smost in sight of the spot where their eyes were so cruelly put out and their young lives amothered.

The structure of the Tower is at last accounts reported uninjured.

and their young lives smothered.

The structure of the Tower is at last accounts reported uninjured.

The great, superb stained-glass window over the main doorway of Westminster Hall, which was at first reported as blown to atoms, is really but little injured.

All strangers have been prohibited from entering Paisce Yard for the present.

Count von Munster, the German Minister to England, and the Lord Mayor of London visited the acene of the explosion at the Tower this evening. It has been ascertained that the crown jewels and regalla, which have been iong deposited in the Tower, are undamaged.

Remarkable force was shown by the explosion in Westminster Hall in a downward direction. Holes were scooped in the ground large enough to hold a man. Into one of the holes so formed Constable Cox was violently thrown, and from it he was extriented in a bruised and battered condition. The two other policemen who were near the scene of the explosion were not so seriously hurt, but they were thoroughly stunned by the force of the shock.

Further inspection of the locality of the explosion in the House of Commons shows that the flooring was driven clear through to the basement. The floors through the building are littored with the debris of broken chandellers, glass, and other objects of fragile nature. The gas fixtures were wrecked, and it was impossible for Col. Majendle, chief of the department of explosives, to continue his investigations for lack of proper illumination. The damage, however, will not delay the assembling of Parliament, as everything can easily be repaired before the day for the meeting.

The bulletining of the news of the dynamite explosions in London drew crowds in front of all the newspaper offices. O'Donovan Rossa's office at 12 Chambers street was literally swamped. The visitors came in from all quarters of the city, and from Brooklyn and Jorsey City. They filled all the seats in the dinsy little office, sat on the tables and leaned against the walls, and broke out in chuckles and smiles.

'Fine work to-day," said one. "Right for you. This is the best day's work yet," said another. Rossa, Pat Joyce, and three or four intimates were shut up in the inner office. Rossa came

out and said:
"I have nothing to say. I received this despatch at 1 o'clock. It was the first news I had of the explosion. It was in cipher, and I have translated it."

Rossa had written out the "despatch" on a piece of brown wrapping paper as follows:

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Rossa had written out the "despatch" on a plece of brown wrapping paper as follows:

(Cipher despatch sent to O'Donevan Rossa.)

Honse of Commons shattered. Terrible consistration in London. Some say it is as well stop work for a while to see if the enony will give Ireland a native Farlisment.

"You have made a great commotion in London. Some say it is as well stop work for a while to see if the enony will give Ireland a native Farlisment.

"You put your question in a wery committing way," replied Mr. Rossa.

"Have you any opinion to express?"

"No: I have nothing to say. It is against the rules of the Brotherhood to talk."

Pat Jorce said: "It is a case of poor people waging scientific warfare against a rich nation to see, if she will not release her grip of Ireland."

Two men in Rossa's office said they had just taken the news to Short, who is in the Tombs for trying to murder Capt. Phelan.

"Short is feeling very good over the news," they said.

A Sun reporter sent in to Short a pewspaper containing the news, and he sent back word that he did not care to talk.

Another paper was sant up to Capt. Phelan at the Chambers Street Hospital, and he returned answer that he did not care to say anything. John Devoy of the Frish-Nation was out. Mr. Bresiti, his assistant, said:

"It is all nonsense exploding these ridiculously small quantities of dynamite. Pifty pounds of it would do some real good. As it is, these trilling explosions simply put the English on their guard and proyent more serious efforts. It was anourd to search the people who were in the neighborhood at the time, as these explosions are undoubtedly done with a time lose, which would give the picters ample time to escape."

"Tatrick Ford and Augustine Ford of the Irish Worklesid they had nothing whatever to say. Mr. J. Pierrepont Edwards, the British Vice-Consul, said:

"I am utterly at a loss to imagine what these out-of-the-way corner and then make his escape while the time fuse is b The damage that has been done in London incretofore is very slight. This is more serious. I understand, and it would not surprise me if the matter was officially brought to the attention of the United States Government. I am utterly powerless to comrehend what can be actuating the perpetrators of these off-nees. There were Amoricans, of course, in the crowd that thronged the Tower when explosions occurred there, and their lives were as much endangered as the lives of Englishmen. But I will say that the affair in to way surprises me. We had certain definites uspicions."

At 7:30 last evening a gentleman in Newark called up The Sux office by telephone in a great nurry, and said: "I understand that the City Hail, at New York, has been blown up by dynamite, is it true?" After this things were keep preity lively on the telephone by people in all parts of Now Jersey who had heard that the whole or part of the city had been blown up by dynamite, is it true?" After this things were keep preity lively on the telephone by people in all parts of Now Jersey who had heard that the whole or part of the city had been blown up by the dynamiters. At the telephone central offices the clerks said that they had about all they could do answering the questions of people over in New Jorsey who had heard that the state of the country of the london police it was unperdenable that they should be perretrated here. There must be a sreew loose somewhere or the perpetrated here. With the unlimited resources at the disposal of the London police it was unperdenable that they should be percented there. There must be a sreew loose somewhere or the perpetrated here with the wind present the present of the carning ago. One thing seemed evident, and that was that the police looked for the criminals in the wrong places. They looked down instead of looking up. If they should eath some poor, ignorant fellow with dynamite in his pocket they would be as far of as ever from putting an end to the explosions. His might be the hand that excented the police

Fawkes's gunpowder plot in 1505 the cellars underneath the House are always examined two hours before the Queen arrives.

Westminster Hall is on the side away from the river, and is connected by passages with the newer buildings. The sarly Parliaments were held in Westminster Hall, and law courts are now held there. It was in one of these courts that the tedjous Tichborne claimant trial was held. The hall is one of the oldest buildings in London, dating back to the time of William Bulus. Its heavy oaken ceiling was much admired. This ceiling was unsupported by columns, yet it covered an area of 280 feet in length by 68 feet wide. Charles I. was condemned in this hell, George IV, was crowned in it, and it has been the seene of many other dramatic events in English history. The crypt is reached by a small staircase at the southeast corner of the Hall. It is but twenty feet high, and is used as a chapel. Westminater Hall itself serves as a vestibule to the House of Commons.

Neither the Lords nor the Commons begin

corner of the Hail. It is but twenty feet high, and is used as a chapel. Westminster Hail itself serves as a vestibule to the House of Commons.

Neither the Lords nor the Commons begin their sessions until 4 o'clock in the evening.

On Tower Hill and about two miles to the north of the Houses of Parliament, and on the same bank of the river, rises the great foursided dingy white mass known as the Tower of London. It is the only fortress in London, and one of the oldest in the world. The buildings which are known as the Tower cover an area of thirteen acres, the whole surrounded by a deep moat. Julius Cesar is credited with having begun the fortification, and the White Tower, where the explosion occurred yesterday, was built by William the Conqueror in 1078. It was remoded externally by Wran, but its interior remains unchanged. Near it is the Bloody Tower, where the two young princes were murdered, and opposite the Bloody Tower is the Traitor's Gate, new closed, leading down to the water front. Anne Boleyn and Lady Jane Grey were imprisoned in the Beauchamp Tower. The Leutenant-Governor of the Tower resides in the bell tower.

There are usually several thousand troops within the fortification, and the old banqueting hall has been turned into an armory, where is one of the most remarkable collections of armor in the world. There are basides great stores of ordnance and usually about 60,000 stand of rifles in the White Tower, many of which were badly damnged by the explosion. On the north side of the White Tower, many of which were badly damnged by the explosion. On the north side of the White Tower, many of the crown jawels, including the famous Koh-i-noor diamond.

Mondays and Raturdays are the free days for visitors are an an Asundays are the rower in addition to its use as an arsenal the Tower is called the depository of the crown jawels, including the famous Koh-i-noor diamond.

Mondays and faturdays are the free days for visitors, and on those days the crowds that got through the buildings are immonse. The W

#### CONGRESS AGAINST DYNAMITE. Mr. Edmunds's Bill to Prevent the Use of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Mr. Finerty of Illinois sat in the lobby to-day when the news of the explosion at the Houses of Parliament was received in the House of Representatives. 'Of course it will be laid to the Irish," he said "but the Nihilists may be in London as they are in Russia." Another Democratic member "Dynamite is being used too promiscuously. In Chicago it has been found, and now its force is felt in the English Parliament. England should use the most forcible measures to discover the perpetrators of this deed, and

When the Senate received the news Mr. Bayard offored the following:

Resolved. That the Senate of the United States has heard with indignalism and profound surrow of the Lempts to destroy the Houses of Parliament and order public buildings in London, and briefly approved the horror and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilization.

before and detectation of such monstrous erimes against elvitization.

Mr. Edmunds thereupon introduced a till to prevent and punish crimes committed by means of explosive compounds. Mr. Edmunds said that the bill had been drawn by another, had although it was imperfect, he submitted it that it might be referred to the Judiciary Committee for perfection. The bill is as follows:

\*\*Betteracted & That if any person shall, within the United States, or within any district, State, or Territory thereof, make, buy, sell, manufacture, or compound any natalline, natruleum, reptune powder, Schnatia powder, thunderboit powder, dynamite, or other nitro-explosive compound or shall make, buy, sell, manufacture, or compound any hallastite, barnish powder, colonia powder, detonite, taigurite, or any other chiorate explosive compound, with intent that any of such nitro or chiorate explosive compounds shall be used at any place within the United States, or in any foreign country without the pursoistion of the United States for the injury or dissiruous of assassination or muriter, or destruct the purpose of assassination or muriter, or destruct the purpose of assassination or muriter, or destruct the purpose of assassination of the United States or in any such frequency of the country, or knowing that such nitro or chiorate compounds are intended to be seed by any other person operson of any of the purposes hereinbefore named in this section, he shall be desended given of the Court, or than years, at the discretion of the Court, or than years, at the discretion of the Court, or than years, at the discretion of the Court, or than years, at the discretion of the Court, or than years, at the discretion of the Court, or than years, at the discretion of the Court, or the than years, at the discretion of the Court, or the than years, at the discretion of the Court, or the than years, at the discretion of the Court, or the than years, at the discretion of the Court. this section, he shall be deemed guitary or frienry, and, spon conviction in any direct or District Court of the spon conviction in any direct or District Court of the guitary of states, shall be punished by miprisonment in a penitentiary for a term of not less than — nor more than — years, at the discretion of the Court, or by a fine of not less than \$\(\frac{1}{2}\), or both, at such discretion of the Court, or by a fine of not less than \$\(\frac{1}{2}\), or both, at such discretion; and all persons adding, abetting, or in any wise assisting in the manufacture, compounding, theying, or selling of any of the nitro or chioratompounds machined in this section, either by the compounds machined in this section, either by the compounds machined in this section, either by manuer adding as accessories before the fact, thinking that any such nitro or chiorate explosive compounds are intended to be used by the principal or any other person are persons for any of the purposes mentioned in the section, shall be deemed principals and may be tried, convicted, and pointhed in the same manner and to the same extent as such principal or principals.

\*\*Rec. 2. Every person who transporter delivers, or causes to be delivered, any of the nitro or chiorate explosive compounds mentioned in the first section of this act on board any vessel; railroad oar, or vehicle whatever employed in carrying passengers, by land or water, between any place in the United States and a place in one State. Territory, or district of the United States and a place in one State. Territory, or district of the United States and a place in one State. Territory, or district of the United States and a place in one State. Territory, or district thereof, or passenger and the purpose of receiving, discharding, or storing freight, knowing that the same are intended to be used by any person or persons for any of the purpose of receiving district thereof, or passenger and a place in this section, and every person having direct charge and control of a d-pot, wharf, The remaining sections provide that the trials for violation of this law shall be held in the United States courts and that United States Jurges shall bring the law to the special notice of all Grand Juries.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

# The Ice Gorges in the Susquebanna. PORT DEPOSIT, Jan. 24.- The condition of the river at Port Deposit to night remains unchanged, ex-cepting that the immense body of ice gorged between Garrett's Island and the canal, a distance of five miles. is becoming more compact. An immense gorge has formed on the dam at Columbia, Pa., causing a rice o formed on the dam at Columbia, P.a., causing a rise of several feet at that point. Extensive gorges are reported at Ureswell, Sours Point, Turkey Hill, and Washington, P.a., extending eithrely across the river. An immense gorge is also formed at Kelball's Perry, P.a., twenty-one miles morth of Port Deposit. The most dimer shows, while morth of Port Deposit. The most dimer shows, while Presented by the breaking of the gorge Port Deposit. Every possible a the water and ice of the presented of the prevent of the presented to be prevent loss or damage to property should the disaster occur.

The Arkanaus Senatorial Contest. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 24.—There was sharp skir-sishing last night and to-day by the friends of the Senstorial aspirants in the endeavor to force a caucus, bu the Berry party, who represent the "poor-man-loata-leg-in-the army" racket, have been able to defeat caucus arrangements. Berry's friends have raised their bid for Republican and Greenback votes on joint ballot, and hous to work the scheme and win the jack pot. The re-sult of today's joint ballot was: Dunn. 38; Berry. 36; Jones, 28.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 24.-The Nashville and Chattanooga, Jan. 24.—110 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company has opened war on the East Tennessee. Virginia and Georgis and the Mam-phis and Charleston roads, and to-day out passenger rate from Chattanooga to Memphis to \$2. The former rates was \$0.50. The other roads have not met the cut as yet. The Nashville road also cut freight rates 50 per cent from Chattanooga to local points on the Memphis and Charleston road.

### Gen. Grant's Health.

Dr. Fordyce Barker contradicted last night the published report that Gen. Grant was feeling worse. "I know positively," he said, "that the General is im-proving in health.

A Generous Offer at Reduced Prices. The balance of winter goods, consisting of silks, dress goods, wraps, Newmarkets, seal plant sacques, men's clothing and overcoats, on credit (to working people). Prices positively as low as cash houses at T. Keily's, 10d and 10d west 17th st., second door west of 0th av-ads. Coogan Bros.', Bowery and Grand st., is the most exTHE QUARREL IN BATTERY P.

Gov. Mill Interfering in a Way which May Make him field with the G. A. R. TROY, Jan. 24.-Local military circles are greatly exercised over the action of Gov. Hill in interfering in the controversy between Capt. granting a request which had been denied by Gen. Carr and Gen. Farnsworth. The Governor acted on the request of a delegation of the G. A. R., of which Jewett is a member, and in the event of Gov. Hill and Gen. Carr being the

opposing candidates next fall, the affair has

When George T. Steenberg resigned the Cap-tainey of Battery F. A. H. Green, who had preceded Steenberg as Commandant, and Abram N. Beleher were candidates for the position. Jewett, who has been a Lieutenant for several years, warmly advocated Green's election, years, warmly advocated Green's election, thereby, it is said, incurring the ill will of Belcher, who was elected, and who is not a member of the Grand Army, Soon after Belcher's election a paper was circulated for signatures, requesting Jewett to resign, and it is claimed that many signed the petition under a misapprehension. When a sufficient number of signatures, in Belcher's opinion, had been obtained, Belcher requested Jewett to resign, Jewett declined, and accused the Cappain of conspiring to force him to resign, and said he should prefer charges against him.

On the 5th inst. a copy of Jewett's charges were served on Belcher, and were forwarded to division headquarters. The next week Jewett was surprised at the receipt of an order directing him to appear before an Examining Board, in Brooklyn, on the 21st inst., but the National Guari Association being in session at Albany on that date an amended order was served, fixing the date of the examination for the 23d. Those orders, it is said, were obtained by Gen. Carr from Col. McEwan in Gen. Farnsworth's absence, and at the instigation of Belcher.

As Jewett had passed a satisfactory examination before obtaining his commission, members of the G. A. R., looked upon the proceeding as an attempt to get Jewett out of the service, so that the charges against Belcher would fall through. A delegation of G. A. R. men accordingly induced Assemblymen Demors and Hardin to request Gen. Farnsworth to grant Jewett a stay of sixty days. Gen. Farnsworth had no objection, provided Gen. Carr declined, and army to do justice to a fellow member from Jefferson county walted upon Gen. Carr and appealed to him as a member of the Grand Army to do justice to a fellow member and appealed to him as a member of the Grand Army to do justice to a fellow member and grant the desired stay. Gen. Carr declined, and is quoted as saying that Jewett was an obnoxious person, of whom the National Guard would be well rid. Rebuffed by Gen. Carr, the G. A. R. caused a delegation to walt on Gey.

#### TWO UNDERTAKERS ON HAND.

Each Receives Authority to Take Exclusive Charge of Owney Geoglegan's Body.

The body of Owney Geoghegan, the pugilist, left Hot Springs. Ark., on Friday and will arrive in this city this morning. Who will take possession of it is not yet determined. His reputed wife, who lives with her 8-year-old daughter Alice at 57 East Fourth street, has engaged ex-Alderman Slevin, the undertaker, of 25 Spring street, to take charge of the body when it arrives. Owner's brothers-in-law, Detective McGinley of the Oak street station, and Phil Ryan, a saloon keeper, say that, as Owney never married the woman, she has no claim to the body. They have engaged Undertaker P. the body. They have engaged Undertaker P.
S. Murphy of 63 Madison street to receive the body and take it to their house at 78 Pike street. Both undertakers have been notified by Public Administrator Charles N. Rix of Hot Springs that the body is on its way to this city in charge of the Adams Express Company. Both undertakers with be at the depot to receive the body this moraing, and both insist that they are entitled to it and expect to have it. Mrs. Geoglegan, Undertaker Slevin says, has notified the express company to retain the body till her lawyer proves that she is Owney's wife. Owney's most intimate friends say that he lived with the woman who calls keresithis wife for over six years, and always spoke of her as Mrs. Geoglegan. They do not know whether any marriage ceromony was ever performed. They lived over the sation for a long time, and he took her to Florida with him when he went there some years ago for his health. Owney is said to have been much attached to her, and passionately fond of little Alice.

Some of his friends think Owney was worth \$50,000 when he died, while others say that he lost all by the failuse of a California bank.

Latter Fell Mertally Wounded. NEW BERN, Va., Jan. 24.-At Wallace's itch, some weeks ago, Jerry Love, a mountaineor, had a quarrel with his wife, in which she picked up one of his guns and told him to leave the house or take the consequences. Love left, and went over the Bristol line. A Love left, and went over the Bristel line. A few days ago be returned home, armed, and determined to effect a reconciliation or get possession of the house. After a brief parley with his wife she said she could not live with him again. Love then said he would take possession. He drew a pistol, and his wife drew another. Both fired rapidly. Love's shots were wild, and he missed. Two balls from the wife's pistol struck him, one making a wound in the stomach from which he died. The woman was arrested, but after a full hearing was acquitted, on the ground of self-defence.

## MAYOR GRICK DINED.

The London Explosions and the Excise Law In the After Dinner Speeches. The Lotos Club entertained Mayor W. R.

Grace at its bicantal Mayoralty dinner last evening. President Whitelaw Reid presided, with Mayor Grace at his right and the late Mayor at his left. Mr. Reid introduced Mayor Grace, who said, in his re-sponse, that there should be an excise law which could be easily enforced, and which would be effective. He believed that, in recard to railway franchise, taxes, and similar matters affecting monopolies, the city's interests were not properly protected. He felt bound to say something about the explosions in London. His sympathy had been in favor of agitation. The late severe laws of repression had brought on the outrages, which would otherwise have been avoided. However, he did not consider indiscriminate assassination as proper acitation. Mayor Edeon was the maxispeaker. He said that if any one had prophesical two years ago, when he become Mayor, that "the courts and incless would be led, through faischond, signifer, and perjury, in an effort to obstruct faischond, signifer, and perjury, in an effort to obstruct fourtions," he worked the standard of his clearly outlined fourtions, it is worked to be been believed, yet he would have been a true prophet.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depiew spoke in severe condemnation of the dynamic explosions, and said it would only injure the cause of frish nationality, and bring on the exergation of manhind.

United States District Attorney Root said the proper time had come when the treaty of Washington should be enforced, and the aid of the United States given to prevent dynamite outrages. thing about the explosions in London. His sympathy

Mr. Lespenasse's Queer Election Ret. On Monday, Peb. 2, Mr. P. B. Lespenaese, an ardent Republican of Spring Valley, Rockland county, will start from Madison Square Garden to walk to Washrooster, and expects to reach the national capital on the avening of March 3. This curious trip is the result of a discussion and wager made before election in the suring valles village store between Mr. Lesjensase and George Hamilton, the latter a strong Cavrlend man. A sum of money was bet, and it was conditioned that the loser should have his money refunded provided he performed the above stipulations.

What Shall They Do with Their Votes? The Central Labor Union met last night at Second avenue and First street, and discussed the ques-tion whether the union should hold aloof from the great political parties, and endeavor to create a balance of power in the interest of labor. Most of the speakers favored the idea. The question is to be further debated next Saturday evening, and it will be voted upon in two weeks.

### Another Job for Cant. Eads.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors decided to day to recommend the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for beginning the work of improving tialvesion harbor, and the payment to Capt. James B. Eads of \$5,000 a year to superintend the work and \$3,000 for each foot of additional depth of water obtained.

#### A Chinese Girl's Story. San Francisco, Jan. 24.—The statement made

Death Caused by Roller Skating. Eva Murin, 18 years old, of Yonkers, died ast night from injuries received while roller skating three days ago.

# LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPP

A TERRIBLE STRAIN IN LONDON OFER THE EVENTS OF THE DAY.

eneral Gleon in England Over the Free pects of the Wolseley Expedition-Glad-stone's Biruggles in the Egyptina Moraes LONDON, Jan. 24 .- At the hour I send this cablegram London is in the throne of a ter-rible strain. There is great anxiety over the dynamite plot, and there is painful sus-pense over the condition of things in the Soudan. There are rumors of disaster, which are immediately contradicted. The offi cials of the War Office are sitting through the long hours of night and day, and still no news has come. The circumstances of the first fight quite justify anxiety as to the second. There is more alarm than elation over Gen. Stewart's victory. The breaking of the square has sent a nervous thrill throughout the country, and the laborious apologies for the mishap only make It worse. Strong resentment is expressed because the organization of the intelligence department was so bad that the troops practically knew nothing of the large force of the enemy immediately in front of them until they almost stumbled upon them. Military critics have been disgusted by the foothardiness of the enter-prise, and the universal unpopularity of Engand at the present moment gives point to the bitter criticisms of England's military proceed-ings which appear in all Continental organs. The loss, too, of so many well-known officers and the slaughter of so many Soudaness are and the stangiller of so many solutaness are bringing home the horrors of war to the popu-lar mind, and Gladstone is being uncomforta-bly reminded of his own description of the fol-lowers of the Mahdi as a people rightly struggling to be free.

All this tends to add a deeper element of

tragic gloom to the difficulties of Gladstone. The Egyptian question continues to be his moraes, in which there is no solid ground either in retreat or advance. The injury of the refusal of his own proposals, and the counter proposals of France, is aggravated by the in-sults which are heaped upon him by the press of the Continent and by the impossible proposals shricked from the throats of the irrespon-sible journalists of his own country. The con-

stoop journalities of this person of Enginean trans between the tone of the press of Enginean incident curious phenomens. It was a manager to the press of Enginean most curious phenomens. It was a manager to the was a manager to the was a manager to the press of th